THE COURTS.

Legal Quirk About Rent of Piers.

The Trial of Hynes-A Conclusion without a Conclusion.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, be fore Judge Benedict, the case of Benoni Howard, indicted for counterfeiting match stamps, was continued. The facts have been already very fully re-ported in the HERALD. The whole of yesterday evidence on the part of the prosecution. As the trial is likely to last several days, counsel for the defence suggested that the Court should sit extra hours; but Judge Benedict declined, saying that from eleven to three o'clock each day was long enough, and he had no doubt the jury thought so too. The further hearing of the case was adjourned

until this morning, Yesterday John Fishback was brought before Commissioner Shields and charged with passing 50 cent counteriest stamps on August Burbeck. No. 17 Orchard street, and also on other persons in that neighborhood. The stamp is well executed upon an imitation of the well known fibre paper used in the printing of the genuine stamp, alleged that, when the accused was arrested, he denied having any other money upon his person; but that a search resulted in showing he had about him several genuine \$1 bills. The Commissioner held the accused for examination in default of

The adjourned examination of W. E. Bradley, who is accused before Commissioner Betts of hav ing committed acts of alleged fraudulent bankruptcy, had been set down for yesterday, but upon application of counsel for defendant it was again

The case of Edward Lange, who was recently convicted in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Benedict of embezzting mail bags, and sen tenced to a term of imprisonment, will go on ap-peal to the Supreme Court of the United States, the whole proceedings. The Clerk of the United States Circuit Court is now making up the record

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

Books Supplied to the Register's Office. Before Judge Lawrence.

The epoch of mandamuses has not yet passed.

Application was made yesterday by Mr. Elliot Application was made yesterday by St. Editors Sandford for an order to show cause why a mandamus should not usene to compet the County Auditor to audit the bill of Wm. C. Ford for supplying books to the Register's office. The bill was audited by the Supervisors at \$5,000. The Court made the order returnable next Monday. Decisions.

By Judge Lawrence.

Delancy vs. Stearas; Collins vs. Schultz; in the Matter, &c., New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; Volkenning vs. Quinn; Landsberg, &c., vs. Pietrowskic.—Granted.

Cameron, &c., vs. Heine, &c.—Granted as modified.

field.

Gentle vs. Panteanius.—See memorandum.

George the Count Joannes vs. Kopetzkay.—Mo-By Judge Van Brunt. Robinson vs. Chittenden.—Case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT-GENERAL TERM.

Interesting Wharfage Case.

Daniels & Sweet, who are agents of a line canal boats, occupied a portion of pier 4. East River, for offices, for many years, and paid the lessee of the pier, Frederick Cushman, \$50 a month, as they state, for services in superintending the boats, but as he alleges for rent. In 1873 they refused to pay the \$50 s month, and be took proceedings to dispossess them, and Judge Quinn, of the First District Court, granted the warrant of dispossession, on the ground that the relations of landlord and tenant had been established between the parties. The case came up yesterday in this Court on appeal, and Mr. McMauon argued for the appellants that the wharves are public thoroughfares, and no portion could be occupied for any purpose than loading and unloading, and no charge, except the statutory whariage, could legally be made; that even if there were a hiring by the parties, it was a nudum pactum by which the appellants should agree to pay anything more than the whariage. On the other side it was argued by Mr. Benedict that the Dongan charter gave lessees a right not only to receive whariage out rent for use of the piers. The Court took the papers, reserving its decision. of the First District Court, granted the warrant of

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Decisions.

By Chief Justice Monell.
Hamburger vs. Hamburger.—Decree of divorce

granted.

Justice vs. Lang.—Motion granted and reference ordered.

denical.

Schemerhorn vs. Wheeler.—Order settled and filed.

Schemerhorn vs. Wheeler.—Order settled and filed.

Durall vs. The New York Gold Exchange.—Motion granted.

Jacobs vs. Berry et al.—Complaint dismissed, with costs to each detendant.

Fischer vs. The Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York et al.—Mouon for a reference granted.

Keller vs. Davison; Wilson vs. Wilson—Orders granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM. Decision. By Judge Robinson. cas.—Original exhibits must be

Lucas vs. Lucas.

Trial of Benjamin Hynes Concluded-Juror Taken Siek While Deliberating and the Jury Discharged.

Before Judge Brady.

The trial of Benjamin Hynes, indicted for attempting to kill, by shooting, Dr. Charles Milne, Warden of the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, for cruelly beating, as alleged, his (Hynes') crippled son, was yesterday resumed, the court room, as on the previous day, being crowded. The prisoner, surrounded by his family, sat near his counsel, Mesers. A. Oakey Hall and William P. Howe. The District Attorney, Mr. Pheips, conducted the prosecution. Several addi-tional witnesses were called by the defonce in support of the theory that the prisoner was insane

tional witnesses were called by the defence in support of the theory that the prisoner was insane at the time of the shooting.

Hote Brady testified that some days before the shooting the prisoner told him about the alleged beating of his child, and showed him the marks of the beating on the child's legs, and was constantly talking about his poor child.

Moses Levy testified that he was formerly in partnership with Hynes in the cigar business, but had to separate from him, he was so eccentric; no used to neglect his business, and had a theory about medicated cigars that would act on the nerves and cure rheumatism; when witness heard him talk about that he told him be was crazy.

Henjamin Hynes, the prisoner's son, was next litted to the witness chair and sworn. He is but eight years old. He said when his father called to see him at the hospital he told him how Dr. Milne beat him for attempting to set fire to the place, though it wasn't he did it, but another boy; he told his father he had black and blue marks on him, and his father eried out, "Oh, my poor boy," and carried him down stairs.

Dr. Breckes, one of the Tombs physicians, and Dr. R. E. Van Gesen, of Brooklyn, were examined in further support of the theory of the defence that the prisoner was temporarily insane. The defence then rested.

In rebutial the District Attorney called Sergeant Armstrong, of the Forty-second street station, who testified that when the prisoner was brought in he said, "I am not insane; I deliberately loaded that pistol and went to the nospital to short the Warden; I intended to cripple him and let him have practical experience of what a cripple's feelings are."

The above having concluded the testimony Mayor Hall summed up or the accused in a most forcible and touching address, the love of parent for child very rarely finding a more eloquent portrayal. Mr. Phelps spoke with his usual power, but only asked a vordict of assault with intent to do bodily harm. Judge Brady followed in a charge characterized by his usual clearness an

ond degree. She stands charged with stamping on one Patrick Donnelly, her grandson, during a drunken row and causing his death. The District Attorney informed Mr. Walliam F. Howe, her coun-

set, that he would accept a pies of manslaughter in the third degree. This was partially agreed to, but the pies was entered as not guilty, for the

MARINE COURT-PART 3. Action for Malicious Prosecution. Before Judge McAdam.

William B. O'Brien vs. David M. Kochler .- Defendant was appointed assignee in bankruptcy in proceedings had in the United States District Court against Martin Bray. The property, consisting of a liquor store, on First avenue, had been assigned by Bray to a Mr. McArdie; and the defendant, claiming that he was entitled to posfendant, claiming that he was entitled to pos-session of the property as the successor of Bray, sent the proper officers to take possession. The plaintin, who had been entrusted with the property as the agent of McArdie, remised to deliver it up, where-upon the defendant's keeper procured a warrant and caused the plaintiff to be arrested on the charge of resisting an officer while engaged in the discharge of his duty. Plaintiff was confined in Ludiow Street Jail over night, and the next day taken before Commissioner Osborn, who, siter a hearing, discharged him. Plaintiff brings this action to recover \$1,000, claiming that the pro-ceedings for his arrest were instigated by the de-fendant. After the plaintiff rested the Court dis-missed the complaint upon the ground that there was no proof of express malice, nor was there such an entire absence of probable cause as would justify the jury in inferring malice.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIBNS.

Before Justices Kilbreth, Kasmire and Smith. There were some thirty-six cases on the calendar of the Special Sessions yesterday, in a number of which the prisoners pleaded guilty.
Ill-Treating Wives.

Thomas Ferris and Hugh C. Layman, arraigned on the complaint of their wives for ill-treatment, were each sentenced to a term of five months in the Penitentiary.

Playing Policy.

Joseph Roberts, of No. 787 Ninth avenue, was placed at the bar charged with keeping a policy shop. Thomas Murray ventured the sum of ten cents on the numbers 5, 14 and 47 in that estab-lishment, but was unfortunate. So also was Rob-erts, who was arrested by Officer Dolan and mulcted in the sum of \$100, for the benefit of the city treasury,

A Countryman and His Change. Christopher C. Poster, who fills the honorable and dignified office of Justice of the Peace in the distant county of Chenango. Needing relaxation from his ardnous duties, paid a visit to this city. from his ardwoos duties, paid a visit to this city, and while strolling up Broadway was accosed by Charles Mason, who was engaged as bill distributor for the Anatomical Museum, at No. 618, and furnished with a copy. Desirous of increasing his store of knowledge and adding to his legal attainments an acquaintance with the mysteries of the human frame, he concluded to enter Reasoning rather hastly that the bill distributor was naturally and necessarily the proprietor of the show, and having nothing smaller than a \$5 note, he hanced the bill to the former, who at once cluticed it, and starting of told the Justice he would return with the change. Squire Foster waited patiently a few minutes, and being about to enter was soon undeceived by the author-

roster wated patiently a few minutes, and being about to enter was soon undeceived by the authorized recipient of the admission tees.

Mason, after a short absence returned, but on being confronted with the vierur readily admitted having handed him a circular, but very coolly and emphatically ignored all further knowledge of the countryman or his \$5 note. He was arrested, notwithstanding, and was yeaterday placed on trial at the Special Sessions. In defence he called a girl named Marietta Rice as a witness to prove an alibit, the dernier ressort in desperate cases, but the effort to substantiate it was an utter failure. The girl very readily recollected having seen some-body take a bill from Mr. Foster and then jump on a Bleecker street car. She could not describe the actual thief, but was certainly positive it was not her friend Mason. On this point she 'protested so much" that the Judges were indisposed to be incredulous and Mason received six months on the island.

Stealing Door Mats. bout to enter was soon undeceived by the au

Stealing Door Mats. James Stewart was arraigned, charged by James Stewart was arraigned, charged by Cephas G. Thompson, of No. 183 Lexington avenue, and James D. McMahon, of No. 184 East Thirty-fourth street, with stealing door mats from the front doors of their residences. Stewart was "shadowed" by Officer Builman, of the Twenty-first precinct, in the course of his operations, and taken into custody. In mitigation he pieaded intoxication, but was sentenced to three months on each charge.

Important to Car Companies. Alfred Lynch, formerly a car conductor on the ninety-five cents in fares, belonging to the com ninety-five cents in fares, belonging to the com-pany and received by him. A "spotier," named deerge Waller, was the only witness called by the company. He merely testified to the number of passengers (105) he had seen entering and leaving Lyuch's car.

Counsellor Howe contended that the complain-ant must show that the amount charged to have been embezzied was received by the accused.

In his cross-examination by Mr. Howe the wit-ness could not tell any particular person who had paid nor any specific amount that was paid to the brisoner.

prisoner: therefore moved for a dismissal of the case against his client. After a short consultation between the learned trio the Court concurred in this view, and the prisoner was discharged.

COURT OF CENERAL SESSIONS.

A Series of Pleas of Guilty-Two Ac-

tempt at burgiary in the third degree. On the 26th of December be entered the house of Abelard

stole a watch, valued at \$25, from the person of

stole a watch, valued at \$25, from the person of Froderick Sporto, pleaded guilty to petty larceny from the person. These prisoners were each sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Bertha Waters pleaded guilty to perty larceny, the charge being that she stole \$25 from Pauline Samuel. There were mitigating circumstances which induced His Honor to send her to the City Prison for two days.

Vincent Stover pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, the allegation being that on the 20th of December he broke into the balliard saloon of Joseph C. Stewart, 131 Bleecker street, and stole \$50 worth of buillard balls and checks.

John O'Brien pleaded guilty to a similar charge.

olinard saion of Joseph C. Stewart, 131 Bleecker street, and stoic \$50 worth of oliliard bails and checks.

John O'Brien picaded guilty to a similar charge, the indictment alieging that on the 1st of November he broke the window of James Browne's liquor store, and stoic \$12 worth of wine.

These prisoners were each sent to the Penitentary for two years.

John Gailagher pleaded guilty to an attempt to burgiariously enter the office of Richard L. Johnson, 619 Second avenue, and to steal \$43 worth of property. He was sent to the Penitentary for two months.

William Maloney, who on the 28d of December stoic sixty cents from the person of Samuel P. Bell. pleaded guilty. John Hollahan and Henry Playin pleaded guilty. John Hollahan and Henry Playin pleaded guilty to stealing a watch valued at \$33, belonging to Francis H. Dean. Those youthful criminals being under sixteen years of age, were sent to the House of Refuge.

William Smith and Michael Gribbin, who were jointly indicated with Charles Watson for participating in stealing a watch from Prederick Sporto, were tried. The evidence was insufficient to show that these youths conspired with Watson to steal, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

William Muliclay, a private watchman, was tried and acquitted of a charge of felonious assault upon Louis Mohle, who charged him with pointing a pistol at him on the loth of November.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRGUIT—Part 1—Held by Judge Harrett—Boort causes.—Nog. 1479, 1617, 1886, 2001, 2139, 2159, 2157, 2233, 2277, 2313, 2327, 2437, 2467, 2689, 2731, 2763, 2425, 280, 1139, 1183, 2007, 2185, 2219, 2257, 2287, 2359, 2511, 2517, 2535, 2575, 2719, 2735, 2751, 2765, 2620. Part 2—Held by Judge Van Brunt—Short causes.—Nog. 568, 1842, 1459, 1688, 1724, 1798, 1982, 1698, 2054, 21724, 2375, 2320, 2414, 2440, 2490, 2494, 2522, 2444, 2449, 2690, 2584, 2688, 2780, 2704, 2820, SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TREM—Held by Judge Sautis, Daniels and Brady.—Nog. 132, 150, 151, 154, 85, 155, 156, 30, 49, 158, 169, 101, 162, 168, 166, 166, 167, 168, 168, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Lawrence.—Nog. 11, 12, 25, 28, 80, 81, 82, 83, 89, 93, 109, 110, 117, 1174, 137, 172, 174, 174, 177, 178, 182, 187, 189, 194, 197, 190.

SUPREME COURT—THALL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Van Vorst.—Nog. 1378, 1170, 1147, 1389, 1286, 409, 1001, 1163, 1299, 1300, 1215, 1368, 1386, 1366, 1362, 1444, 1238, 1479, 1237.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Van Vorst.—Nog. 1378, 1170, 1147, 1389, 1286, 1406, 1507, 1237.

dee, 1001, 1163, 1296, 1800, 1215, 1205, 1386, 1866, 1862, 1414, 1235, 1478, 1237.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Loow.—No. 612. Part 2.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GREENE TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judges Daly, Robinson and Larremore.—Nos. 21, 21, 48, 121, 11, 82 (A), 63.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Airet.—Nos. 2907, 3023, 3165, 2262, 2200, 3148, 3670, 3694, 3802, 3208, 3210, 3212, 3214, 3216, 3222. Part 2—Held by Judge McAdam.—Nos. 2903, 3137, 1885, 3113, 3156, 3816, 3817, 3178, 3176. Part 3—Held by Judge Gross.—Nos. 2901, 5768, 8672, 3904, 2814, 2300, 3000, 3844, 2806, 3605, 4127, 3177, 3183, 3185, 8198.

COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER—Held by Judge Brady.—The People vs. Rose Rellly, homicide; Same vs. Petro Steffani and Sergent Paolo, homicide; Same vs. Petro Steffani and Sergent Paolo, homicide; Same vs. Ballio Bertholomen, homicide; Same vs. John Keefe, manslaughter; Same vs. John Sharkey, manslaughter.

COURT OF GREENEL SESSIONS—Held by Judge Butherland.—The People vs. Bryan Farley, robbery:

Same vs. Wm. Fenton, robbery; Same vs. Edward Shields, robbery; Same, vs. George Drostel and Edward Madlinger, arson; Same vs. Joseph Pritz, burglary; Same vs. Patrick Flynn, Albert Burke and Rate Boen, burglary and receiving stolen goods; Same vs. William Parker, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. George Hayder, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. James Donohue, grand larceny; Same vs. Edward McNally, grand larceny; Same vs. William Poster, grand larceny; Same vs. John Frawley, grand larceny; Same vs. John Frawley, grand larceny; Same vs. Healey and Mary Drew, grand larceny; Same vs. Robert McGuires and Henry Maxweil, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Same vs. John Golden, larceny irom the person; Same vs. George Andrews, receiving stolen goods; Same vs. John Connors, receiving stolen goods; Same vs. John Connors, receiving stolen goods; Same vs. John Conlett, proceiving stolen goods; Same vs. John Conlett, preceiving stolen goods; Same vs. Tennie C. Clafin, Victoria Woodhull and James H. Blood, lbel.

DAY CALENDAR OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 15, 1874. The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Monday, January 19:-Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Jan. 15, 1874.

Commission of Appeals calendar for January
16-Nos. 84, 85, 87, 88, 38, 56, 61, 69, 72, 74.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPFEME COURT-CIECUIT. A Divorce Trial.

Mrs. Charlotte E. Daley yesterday brought suit against her husband, Joseph B. Daley, for an abso-lute divorce on the ground of adultery. The case was dismissed last week in consequence of the ab squeed the planting when I was called, but was subsequently reopened. The defendant is well known in Brooklyn, and is engaged in business in Ann street, New York.

The testimony for the plaintiff was to the effect that the delendant visited houses of ill repute in New York, The defence is a general denial, and Mr. Daley also charges his wife with having been false to her marriage yows. Evidence was additionally the substitution of the properties of the prope

mr. Daier also enarges his wife with having been false to her marriage vows. Evidence was adduced setting forth that Mrs. Daley received the visits of two men named Shaddock and Freeman during the absence of her husband. Freeman used to kiss her good night, and Shaddock used to hold her on his lap. Sometimes they would induge in the seductive oyster and exhilarating lager until midnight.

CITY COURT-THAL TERM The Alleged Malpraetice Case.

Before Judge Nellson.

The jury, in the case of Mrs. Lucila C. Saunders against Dr. H. S. Gibert for alleged maipractice, by Judge Neilson. They stood ten for a verdict in layer of the defendant and two for a verdict for plaintiff of six cents damages, with a request to the Court to censure the defendant.

A great deal of interest was excited in the case, and disappointment was expressed at the failure of the jury to agree.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Decisions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1874. No. 192. Home Life Insurance Company vs. Dunn Administratrix—Error to the First Judicial Court of Hamilton county, Ohlo.-Dunn obtained a verdict against the company on a policy of life insurance in a Court of Common Pleas of the State. After judgment the company obtained an order for a new trial, under the laws of the State, allowing as, of course, upon security given. Before iurther proceedings the company petitioned for the removal of the cause to the United States Cirthe removal of the cause to the United States Circuit Court, and it was so ordered, upon compilance with the federal statute in such cases. The transcript having been filed in the Circuit Court and the cause docketed within the proper time, the defendant here moved to dismiss the cause for want of jurisdiction, which motion was denied, and subsequently motion was made for leave to file an amended petition in that Court, and the order was granted and the petition was fled, and is now there pending. Thereupon the administratrix (defendant in error) fled a petition in error in the District Court on the county, and obtained a reversal of the judgment. The company then applied to the Superintendent of the State for leave to file apetition in error to reverse the order of the District Court, but the order was refused and in effect the judgment of the District Court was affirmed. A second trial was then had in the Common Pleas Court, and resulted as before in favor of the administratrix. The writ of error to this Court maintains that the decision was against the right of the company to have the cause removes to the Circuit Court under the lederal statute, and it is contended that the whole proceeding below was error. Morrill, Hoodley & Johnson for plaintiff in error; W. H. Standish for defendant.

No. 196. Cook et al. vs. Tullis-Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern district of Ohio.— This was a proceeding by the assignces of Homans, a bankrupt, to recover the proceeds of a note fo \$7,000, secured by a mortgage, claimed to have

purpose of giving him a preference over other creditors, and, consequently, in violation of the provisions of the Bankrupt act.

Homans & Co., being bankers, received securities from Tullis for sale keeping, and shortly before their failure had \$6,000 of his in United States bonds thus on deposit, and Homans, without the knowledge of Tulis, took the bonds from the envisione containing them and appropriated them to velope containing them and appropriated them to his own use, placing this note and a mortgage securing it in their stead, the note being owned by Homans and by him endorsed in blank, and, therefore, transferred by delivery. The Court below found that waen the substitution was made Homans was solvent; and, upon his testimony, that when he made it he intended it as a bona fide transfer, and so afterwards treated and regarded it. The transfer was therefore sustained. It is here asserted that Tulia did not know of the transfer until after Homans, insolvency, and that he could not therefore receive it without a violation of the statute; and for this reason, it is urged, the decree should be reversed. Hoodley & Johnson for appellants; Morrill, Jordan and Williams for appellers.

"I Took the Drug-I Plad I Cannot Make My Word Financially Good"-

An Old Morchant's Sensitiveness.

(From the Indianapolis Sentinel, Jan. 13.)

At litteen minutes past three o'clock yesterday alternoon, J. R. Stagg, one of the oldest residents of the city, died at his residence, 297 South East street, from the effects of an overdose of some narrectic drug—just what, has not yet been definitely ascertained. The taking of the drug was a premeditated act, as the appended statement (found under his pillow) fully explains. It reads as follows:—'I desire to be interred by the side of my mother, in the old cemetery, or at least in the spot of ground slotted to pa and ma. I want a very plain wainut codin; I do not want to be buried in a suit of clothes; I want nothing more than a plain white sheet for my shroud. This is all I want my dear iffends to do lor me. J. R. Stagg. January 11, 1374." Just below the above was written, "I do not want to be shaven, and I want no examination made of my body. I took the drug. I find 1 cannot make my word financially good." The above was written in a clear, bold, business like hand, which precludes the possibility of his having been in any way excited or nervous, Mr. Stagg, who was sixty-one years old, has been a resident of this city for twenty-five years, and during the greater part of the time engaged in travelling for commercial houses. For a tew years past he has been in the employ of the Woodburn Sarven Wheel Company, and has travelled throughout the State buying materials for the company he represented. Saturday evening he returned from one of these trips and his family did not notice anything unusual in his actions. In fact, he seemed to be

one of these trips and his family did not notice anything unusual in his actions. In fact, he seemed to be

IN GOOD STIRITS,
aside from the usual fatigue incident to his trip. His whe had a sister stopping at the house, and she, having been ill for a few days past, Mrs. Stagg had slept with her, down stairs, while the deceased occupied a room by himsell, up stairs. Ordinarily he does not get up very early in the morning and is not in the habit of eating his breakfast until nearly all the rest of the family have finished. For that reason nothing strange was thought of his not appearing at the breakfast table yesterday morning. It was nearly eight o'clock when his daugnter went to awaken him. She soon came down stairs and informed her mother that for some reason she could not arouse her father. Mrs. Stagg immediately went to the room and found him in a stupor from which all efforts to arouse him were intite. She sent out and procured the assistance of two men to help ner get him down stairs, at the same time sending for brs. Todd and Hadieg. When the physicians arrived they immediately saw the condition of affairs, and expressed but little hope of Mr. Stagg's recovery. It was apparent that he had been too long under the influence of the Grag. They, however, stayed with him until noon, administering nearly every known restorative, but the patient kept sinking, and they finally stated it was impossible to revive him. The family then gave up all hopes of ever again secions him alive. He died at a quarter after three o'clook in the afternoon. The deceased is represented as having been an extremely sensitive man, and one who always met an obligation on time, and his inability to pay some debt is supposed to be the reason for committing suicide. That he had rather die than break his word, he practically illustrated by his rash act. Mr. Stagg left a wife and eight children, several of whom are married daughter as the same place, and one in Colorado.

LIFE IN ENGLAND.

Pate of a Large Fortune-Butraordinary Action Against a Husband.

[From the Liverpool Albion, Jan. 2] te Lord Mayor's Court, on Wednesd Common Sergeant tried the case of "Tait vs. Ramsden." The plaintiff in this action was an engineer, residing at Forest Hill, and the defendant a city coffee merchant, who has a private house at Forest Hill. The plaintiff sought to recover £26 6s, for the board, lodging and maintenance of the defendant's wife. Mr. McDonald appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Talfourd Salter for the defendant, Mrs. Tait proved that Mrs. Ramsden had lived

vember last. ... in cross-examination she said that Mr. Ramsden live t only seven minutes' walk from where she lived; about six weeks after Mrs. Ramsden came been brought in the Camberwell County Court against the defendant for goods supplied to his wife, and that the action went against the plaintiff. THE ITALIAN JEWESS IN EGYPT.

wife of the defendant and was married to him at

the British Consulate, at Cologne, in 1857; she had

then £35,000 in money and £25,000 in jewelry; she

was an italian Jewess and the widow of a physician in 1882 it died while she was living in Bediord square; in the summer of that year she furnished a house in Bloomsbury square for the purpose of, letting lodgings, having been separated from her husband on account of his ill usage and gambling propensities; when she had the house full of lodgers her husband brought his luggage and put it down in the hall; he said he did not like that she should be living alone and that she should be a lodging house keeper, considering the home he had brought her from; he promised that he would never ill-treat her again, but that if she did not let bim come back he would return to the gambling tables; she loved him and lorgave him; they had been several times separated and reconciled; when he came back he received the money of the lodgers, which amounted to about £30 per week.

He afterwards told her that he wanted her to act the part of an Egyptian, and drew up advertisements (like those of Madame Rachel), of which the following is a sample:—

"Egyptian"—A lady from Egypt, who has travelled more than 20 years in many parts of the world, and in 1862 it died while she was living in Bediord

the part of an Egyptian, and drew up advertisements (like those of Madame Rachel), of which the following is a sample:—

"Egyptian"—A lady from Egypt, who has travelled more than 20 years in many parts of the world, and made feminine appearance and beauty her study, has become acquainted with many fortental secrets and remedies for imparting a lustre and beauty to the complexion, for which Turkish and Egyptian ladies are so much and deservedly admired. The use of paints and dyes, or any detections substance whatever, is not in "Egyptian?" freatment at all, but solely comprised in the best herbs, which renew the whole body of woman by the use of them in baths and vapours from them. After a few herbal baths you will not know yoursell, and everyone will say. "What a change has taken place in a few days!" Every old lady of any age will in a short time recover her former voutful vigor and color as at the age of 25, and young ladies will be so preserved in health and appearance and will never look more than that age if they place themselves under "Egyptian's" ear, and the children of young wwose will be really beautiful and strong. Everypede, old or young, will have 25 years added to her like by "Egyptian's" treatment.

Believe you can now have your whenes gratting by they years of age. Ladies who may be in unided years after a few baths "Egyptian" will guarantee their remaining ever healthy and young. Her skill is renowned, and she can give proofs of 16 in abangance. A person now in the house had only a short time ace a hald head, with only a few gray hairs on it, and after "Egyptians" treatment has now a flue head ot hart, and never remembers it having been so beautiful. Married ladies who desire children should lose no time the coming to see "Egyptian." as, after mme months and a week a son or members has now a flue head oth hart, and never remembers it having been so beautiful. Married ladies who desire children should lose no time time coming to see "Egyptian." as, after mme months and a week a son to the shoule

which they are sure never to have convulsions during teching.

Witness added—He told her that, he would black her lace, and she was to say she was 80 years of age; she refused to do it, and then he beat her, threw her out on the coil stones in the nail, threw a knife at her and wounded her and left her on the stairs bleeding all night; a solicitor took out a sammons against him at Bow street Police Court, but he conduced her in her room for three months, and the summons, after having been adjourned for a week, was dismissed; he afterwards soid off the furniture and sent her to Cracow, and while she was there sent her money; in October, 1884, she returned to England, and, in a house in Bishopsgate street, was confined with twins; after Christmas, 1884, they lived together in Hanover square, Islington, and there she gave him all the money she had to enable him to furnish a house; after from her and went to Paris; she offered £50 reward for them but could not find them; at length she went to Paris and put her husband in prison, and the estates the street that fire children were at nurse. dren from her and went to Paris; she offered £50 reward for them but could not find them; at length she went to Paris and put her husband in prison, and then he stated that the children were at nurse in Bermondsey; she went there and got them; she afterwards took them to Paris, where they died of cholers; in 183-8 her returned to this country and found her husband living in Palsgrave place, Strand, in bat droumstances; she drew £20 out of Rothschild's baok and sent it to him anonymously, desiring the receipt of it to be acknowledged to certain initials; he returned the £20 note, but the next day he called for it, and said that he sent it back so that his brother should not spend it; he persuaded her to assist him further in business, and she drew out 2,000 france more from Rothschild's and gave him; in 1870 she came home from Paris and sound him living with a charwoman, named Mary Walker, in Dyer's buildings; she saw him, and he promised to turnien a house for her, but instead of doing so he furnished one lor Mary Walker; she had pawed all her jewelry and had no money jett now.

Mis. Ramsden, being cross-examined, said the way she got the £60,000 she had spoken of was from the lortune her first husband let her, her own forman, and the presents of jewelry she received from

mne, and the presents of jewelry she received from THE WIVES OF THE VICEROY OF EGYPT; these presents were worth £80,000; the defendant had had the whole of it; her husband had lived with her since she sent him the £20 note to Paisgrave piace; ber husband was hving at Forest hill when she went to live at Tairs.

Mr. Ramsden was then called, and said he met his whi at Constantinopie, on his return from the Crimea, where he had been a government contractor; she had no money or jeweis when he married her; but he had hiberally supplied her with money; she was a very violent tempered woman and their married life was very unlappy; he had never ill-need her as she had stated; he had never ill-need her as she had stated; he had never thrown a knife at her, but she had strown one at him; he never made a prisoner of her in her room, and the reason he took the children from her was because she was lil-treating them by changing their wet nurse every second day; she charged him before the French suthorities with having murdered the callidren, and they would not let him go until he stated where they were; they kept him confined for eight days, which he thought extraordinary conduct; when he stated where they were the police let him go; he alterwards saw an account in the papers of two children in Berlin having been taken from their mothers, and the description of them corresponding with those in question, he communicated with the Consul, and he alterwards saw by the German oficial papers that those children had been given up; he refused to live with her atter that separation, and had never done of since.

The learned Judge said this was one of the most

The learned Judge said this was one of the most The learned Judge said this was one of the most REMARKABLE AND EXTRAORDINARY CASES that he had ever heard. After going through the evidence he said it was for the defendant to prove that his wife's conduct had disentitled her to his support. Voluntarily abandoning his home against his will or attempting to paim off other children on him as his own would be sufficient ground for him to refuse to take her back again, but then he nauts clearly prove that to the satisfaction of the jury.

The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE DECIDED.

(From the Albany Argus, Jan. 15.1 A most extraordinary case has, after ten years of varied fortunes through the courts, been at last finally decided by the Commission of Appeals. It reads like one of the old English chancery causes. there are twenty-seven plainties and five defendants, but the title is known as William D. Mott and others vs. Ervilla Richtmyer and Others. In 1835 three brothers—Daniel, George and Abraham Richtmyer—resident at Conesville, Schoharie county, were the owners of considerable real cetate—some 400 acres of land—devised to them by their father, Peter Richtmyer. George Richtmyer, an unmarried man, when shout fity-two years of age, entered into certain written agreements with his brother Abraham for his own care and support, based upon certain conditions. Under these agreements Abraham assumed the performance of the conditions and took possession of George's real and personal estate. For thirty years Abraham, and upon his death in 1880 his heirs, performed the various conditions. George died intestate in 1884, at the age of eighty-one, it was claimed by the heirs of Abraham, who are the defendants in this suit, that the agreements conveyed to them absolute title to the property of George. Under this theory Abraham had during his lifetime sold bark, &c., from the larms, paid taxes and other charges, and had also taken possession of the personal property. The plaintiffs, however, representing jour-fiths of the heirs and next of kin of George Richtemyer, claimed that the agreements were of no account except as creating a trust in Abraham, and that they were entitled to their share of the real and personal property of George upon his death. Mrs. George Larraway, of this city, was one of the defendants. Others vs. Ervilla Richtmyer and Others. In 1835

feoring Larraway, of this city, was one of the de-jendants.

The case was tried before Mr. Peter S. Dan-forth as referee. On the trint the plaintids were represented by Lyman Sandtord, of Scho-harte, as attorney, and by Mr. Henry Smith and Mr. Miner, of Pennsylvania, as coun-sel, the latter of whom is specially known for his learning in the intricacies of real estato law. The decendants' attorneys were Oimey & King, of Catanil, and their counsed Hon. Lyman

The Aristocrats Anxious Concerning Personal Piety-The Territorial Cession Question-American Policy and Other Poreign Interests.

Honolulu, Dec. 18, 1873.

The latest news from the King at Hawaii is not what could be wished. His health is not improved. and it is leared that he will not rally from his pres ent condition. From all I can learn his complaint is a pulmonary one. All of the chiefs and chieftainesses are with him, and he remains as cheerful and entertaining as ever. In some addresses which he has made to the people he has seemingly aimed to give them such advice as a father would to a family or children. His thoughts about the duties of ruler and subjects are said to be most liberal in their tendency. In an allusion to the past he said :- "Time was when you would not dare to let your shadow fail on your King, while to-day we approach one another on terms of confidence and familiarity for the exchange of thoughts." He was also pleased to refer to the labors of the American missionaries in a most graclous manner, setting forth the very beneficent resuits of their work. His ideas of government are so liberal as to border on republicanism, and, as a matter of course, not much relished by some of his company.

The Hon. David Kalakana, who is next in rank as chief, and decidedly the most popular with the people, has recently published a letter, setting forth some thoughts on the past, present and future of this kingdom. The aim of the letter is evidently to conciliate the foreigners, who cannot forgive the failure of the cession movement, and to assure them of his devotion to the constitution and laws of the kingdom. Coming just at this time the letter is most significant. It is thought that if Queen Dowager Emma will give up her claims the king will nominate and proclaim Kalakana his successor; otherwise he will let the people vote for the succession, in which case Kalakana is sure of an election.

THE TERRITORIAL CESSION QUESTION.

THE TERRITORIAL CESSION QUESTION.

From his letter I clip the following extract:—

Last July the government proposed to the United States Commissioner to renew negotiations for a treaty of commercial states of the United States Commissioner to renew negotiations for a treaty of commercial states by ceding to them of the United States by ceding to them show to the United States by ceding to them of the arbor of Pearl River for a naval station. It comes consequently the United States had possession of Pearl Harbor the independence of the nation would be jeopardized. The previous action of the United States dees not justify those fears, for that government has always desired to see the Hawalian nation free and independent. When Kamehameha III. piaced this year of the nam-of-war, the United States returned the country under the protection of the United States in 1862, to save us from the threatened attack of a French man-of-war, the United States returned the country to its rightful king as soon as the trouble was over. From my knowledge of all free governments I know that the prospecify and independence of the Hawalian Islands dependence of all reagond our constitution and laws, which protect every man's rights. It is my belief that the Hawalian people will never permit a violation of the thawalian constitution and laws. If any reforms are needed there is a lawful way to make them, and that way will always be followed. We say to the world, as our neighbor the United States says, that we have always welcomed foreigners to our shores. Let them come and brug with them money and skilt to develop the resources of the country. Hore, as in the freest and strongest ration in the world, all new where the come and brug with them money and skilt to develop the resources of the country. Hore, as in the freest and strongest resion in the world, all new where the come and the say will always be followed. We say that he say that the father and the say of the proof of which I state that during the discussion and ceding Pearl Rive

AN EXCITING MYSTERY IN NEW HAVEN.

A Parallel to the Colvocoresses Case Was Jesse Savage Murdered, or Did He Kill Himself!-An Insurance Squabble

The New Haven Union of Wednesday states that in a few days the Superior Court will be engaged in solving a mystery which has in its horror been a source of trouble and fascination for thousands if inquiring minds for years. It seems that on October 1, 1870, Mr. Jesse Savage, having been to New York, returned thence by the steamboat, reaching New Haven in the early part of the evening. On his way toward his home in the southern part of the city he called, being then apparently quite in his right mind, at a saloon in Union street, where he drank one glass of ale, stopping only long enough for the purpose. Between eight and nine o'clock that evening, and when a short distance from his residence, occurred the dreadful deed, in a lane leading from Hill to Lafayette street, and which, had it been fully opened for travel, would have been a part or continuation of Prince street. The unfortunate man received in the locality above mentioned several wounds. His

inpon his body. Staggering to a house nearby his shocking condition was partially made known, and at once he pand word and he had known, and at once he pand word and he had known, and at once he pand word he had he had committed. Mr. Savage was taken to his home. Here, and while in uil possession of his taculites, he was visited by Captain William B. Catlin and by Detective D. L. McOoy, since deceased, who cudeavored to obtain from him some information as to by whom the wounds were midted. Herein lies the mystery—that the dying man, though when solicited for the truth, absolutely refused to assist the police in their investigations! On and with the control of the investigations! On and which the wounds were received, Mr. Savage died.

Their followed, in the office of Acting Coroner—Charles R. Whedon—one of the most searching inquests, before an intelligent jury, that was ever ind. The result of the inquest left is an onen quest, before an undered, and if murdered, whether he knew by whom, or whether his assailants were unknown to him. It appears that his life was insured for the benefit of his wife—Fanny E. Savage—in the Traveller's Accident insurance Company, of Hartford, of which company Mr. Batterson is President. Public opinion at the time of the inquest was divided as to the question of sucided or murder, and the division in opinion remains to this day. Now it is held by the applicants for payment of the \$5,000 that Mr. Savage was cortainly the victim of a foul orime, not committed by himself, and the captain day the supplicants for payment of the \$5,000 that Mr. Savage was cortainly the victim of a foul orime, not committed by himself, and the captain day the applicants for payment of the \$5,000 that Mr. Savage was cortainly the victim of a foul orime, not committed by himself, and the captain day the supplicants for payment of the \$5,000 that Mr. Savage was to the cause of death. We are not positively assured of the truth of this statement, however, for captain Callin (at present service) and the payment

Tremain. The referee awarded judgment against the defendants and gave the plaintiffs four-fifths of the real estate, emoracing nearly 400 acres of land, and also gave damages to the amount of \$8,5654, besides \$960 costs. An appeal was taken to the General Term, which reduced the damages some \$2,500 and affirmed the judgment as thus modified. The defendants again appealed to the Court of Appeas, where they have gained a most signal and complete triumph. The decision of the Court below, orders judgment for the defendants and dismisses the plaintiffs' complaint.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The King Said To Be Fatally Diseased—The Aristocrats Anxious Concerning

FRIENDS WORTH HAVING.

The Way Englishmen Interpret the Golden Rule. [From the Illustrated London News.]

The will, with two codicils, of Thomas Baring, late of No. 8 Bishopsgate street Within, city; of Norman court, Southampton, and of No. 4 Hamilton place, who died on the 18th ult. at Fontmell lodge, Bournemouth, was proved on the 18th inst. by Thomas Charles Baring, the nephew, and Henry Robertson, two of the executors. The other executor is Lord Northbrook, to whom power has The personal estate is sworn under £1,500,000, the stamp duty on the probate amounting to £21,000. The testator devises all his freehold and copyhold estates in the counties of Hants, and Wits to his consin, William Baring, for life, with remainder to his son, Francis Haring, for life, with remainder to his son, Francis Haring, for life, with remainder to his son, Francis Haring, charged with certain annual some amounting together to £260 per annum, for the parish schools and the poor of the parishes of East and West Tytherley, East and West bean and Broughton. He also devises to the said William Baring his freehold properties in Mincing lane and Mark lane; to his nephew, Lord Northorook, he gives his leasehold residence in Hamilton place and all his inrihitare and effects; to his brother, the Bishop of Durham, £50,000; to his sister, Mrs. Dupré, £50,000; to each of his nephews and nieces, £5,000, and £20,000 additional to be divided between the children of his deceased sister, Mrs. Wells; to als executor, Mr. Robertson, £2,000 and an annuity of £150; to each of the clerks employed by his firm, one year's wages; to each of his servants who have been with him less, one jear's wages. He also gives in addition to each of the servants who have been with him less, one jear's wages. He also gives in addition to each of the servants who have been with him apwards of 10 years annuities ranging from £20 to £50, according to the length of their service; and there are a two wher regacles. The residue of his real and personal property the testator leaves to Lord Northbrook, his brother, Francis Henry Baring, and the said Thomas Charles Baring.

The will and codicil of John Whitaker, late stamp duty on the probate amounting to

rancis Henry Baring, and the said Thomas Charles Baring.

The will and codicil of John Whitaker, late of Blackheath and of Abchurch lane, city, were proved, on the 8th uit, by William Nixon and Edward Absolon, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator bequeatist to the Church Missionary Society, the Church Pastoral Ald Society, the Leeds Indirmary, the London Hospital and the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn road, £500 cach; to the London City Mission, the Rolligious Tract Society and the Irish Church Association, £200 cach; to the Scripture Readers' Association, £200 cach; to the Scripture Readers' Association, £200 cach; to the Scripture Readers' Association, £200 cach; to this housekeeper, £16,000 to John Whitaker Cooper, £3,000, upon trust, for Miss Cooper, and all his household furniture and effects to Mrs. Nixon. The residue of his property, amounting to many thousand pounds, the testator gives to his executors upon trust to apply and discose of the same to or for the benefit of such religious or charitable institutions in this country as they in their discretion shall think fit.

The will of Sir George Rose, late of Hyde Park tion shall think fit.
The will of Sir George Rose, late of Hyde Park

tion shall think fit.

The will of Sir George Rose, late of Hyde Park Gardens, was proved, on the 12th inst., by Alired Leaf and Walter Leaf, the nephews, two of the executors—Sir Thomas Henry, the other executor named in the will, having renounced. The personal estate is sworn under 250,000. The testator bequeaths to cach of his executors 200 guineas as a mark of his esteem, and the rest of his property he distributes among his nicces and nepnews, and his aister, Mrs. Nimmo.

The will of George Miller, late of No. 34 Russell street, Bioomsbury, was proved on the 2d inst., by John Miller, the brother, the surviving executor, the personal estate in the United Kingdom oeing sworn under 255,000. Subject to an annuity to his widow, he leaves his property to his brothers William and John and his sister Ann.

The will and codicil of Walliam Wetherell, late of King's Lyan, Norfolk, were proved on the 1th inst. by Edwin Cozens Porter, John Wetherell and Thomas Brown, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths his property to his nephews and incress and their lessue.

The will of John Feetham, formerly of York ter-

Issue.

The will of John Peetham, formerly of York terrace, Regent's Park, and late of Oakfield, Weybridge, has been proved, under £30,000, by Henry, Yooi and the Rev. William Feetham, the brother, the executors. The testator gives legacies to his sisters and brother and other members of his family, and the residue to his brother William.

FLASHES FROM THE PRESS.

Boulder, Col., added fifty brick dwellings last year to the town. There is a large indux of northern invalids re-ported at Alken, S. C., and the hotels are nearly full.

A grand poultry show for the Northwest has, been arranged to take place at Milwaukee on the 17th, 18th, 18th and 20th of February.

The Consecrates of the Army of the Tennessee talk of meeting at Nashville on the 22d of February to secure a truthful history of that army.

Sallie Collins, of Moberly, Mo., is forty years old, and has been continuously in bed, according to the Mondtor, for thirty years, enjoying excellent health all the time.

Anna Hanks, a fifteen-year-old white beanty, of Chillicotte, Ohio, secording to the Zaneaville Courier, recently married a negro named Hogan, aged over fifty years. According to the Helena (Ark.) Herald, Shering Barrow, of Phillips county, Ark., discharges marderers committed to his care without authority. Joe Pierce, who shot one Anderson, being the last turned loose.

Joe Pierce, who shot one Anderson, being the inseturned loose.

The Fall River (Mass.) Water Works are operated by an engine which cost \$40,000, and pumps \$40,000,000 gallons per day. The column of water forced to the summit is 1,700 feet long and twenty-four inches in diameter.

At Buffalo Landing, Calloway county, Ky., on Thesday of last week, George Wiseman told some ugly stories about J. F. Melton, who put sixteen buckshot into bim as a punishment. Wiseman is, as a matter of course, dead, and Milton is in jail.

A doctor at Preble, Courtland county, this State,

as a matter of course, deed, and millon is in Jail.

A doctor at Prebie, Courtiand county, this State, according to the Hamilton Republican, has a manus for pulling sound teeth, and a number of instances are given where he has robbed children of their pretty teeth during the absence of their mammas.

The Charleston News records the arrival there Sunday, from this city, of seventy-five German and Italian emigrants. The Germans remain is Charleston and the Italians p. occeded to near Columbia, where they will endeavor to jound an Italian colony.

colony,
Under carpet-bag rule it appears that in Richland county, South Carolina, last year, over 20,000 acres of land were forfeited to the State, owners being unable to meet the taxes. This is equal to 24 per cent of the entire acreage. In Charleston county 95,000 acres, or 9 per cent of the land was sold for taxes.

trumped up charges. She is a lineal descendant of the Washington family and popular with the white residents.

Here is an Iowa story:—"A young girl, near Marengo, is wonderfully marked by rattlesnakes. Running partly round her neck, side by side, and two snakes as natural as if alive, and the skin being transparent they seem only lying in wait for a victim. On the front of the cheek and upper part of the breast are the rattles—as though a breast-pin—making a perfect picture, and shedding regularly every year."

Oline Dutton, alias Mrs. General Averell, who formerly operated in this city as a condiduce woman, was discharged from arrest in Brockport on Monday, and leif for Rochester, where, as she stated, she has friends. Olile's case is a pitlable one. A physician who examined her says she is suffering from an internal cancer, which must soon and her like, is partially insane and 1s, withal, addicted to the use of narcotic drugs.

The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald reports the arrest, at Raynham, on Saturday, of Eva M. Woodward, aged thirteen, who broke into the residence of her grandmother, Flora Woodward, for burgiary. The history of the case is rather sad. The youngest two children, of whom the girl arrested is the younger, were forsaken by their father in North Bridgewator, some two weeks since. The helidren came over to Raynham, where their grandmother lived, for food and shelter; but she being away, they opened the house and entered, and lived there until the time of the arrest.

The Alla Canfornia gives some facts as to the wealth of California isst year. It places the product of the preclops metals at \$72,000,000. The two items together, therefore, show an increase of \$20,000,000 properly belongs to this coast, showing an increase for the year of about \$10,000,000. The two items together, therefore, show an increase of the \$20,000,000 in the two leading industries of the State. As a matter of course every branch of business has felt the lindunces. The agregate exports are estimated at \$80,000,000 or \$130 per